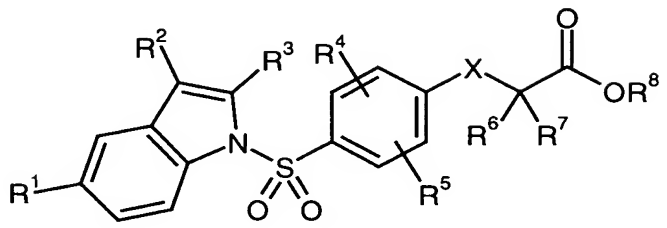
What is claimed is:

1. A compound of the general formula (I)



(I)

in which

X is O, S or CH_2,

R^1 is (C_6-C_{10})-aryl or 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group of N, O and/or S, each of which may be mono- to trisubstituted, identically or differently, by substituents selected from the group of halogen, cyano, nitro, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl which may itself be substituted by hydroxyl or amino, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C_2-C_6)-alkenyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylthio, (C_1-C_6)-alkylsulfonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkanoyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, amino, (C_1-C_6)-acylamino, mono- and di-(C_1-C_6)-alkylamino and 5- to 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to two heteroatoms from the group of N, O and/or S,

R^2 is phenyl or 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group of N, O and/or S, each of which may be mono- to trisubstituted, identically or differently, by substituents selected from the group of halogen, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, hydroxyl, trifluoromethoxy and (C_1-C_4)-alkoxy,

or

is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or (C_1-C_6)-alkanoyl, each of which may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of mono- and di-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl-amino which may itself be substituted by hydroxyl, amino or cyano, and 5- to 6-membered heterocyclyl which has up to two heteroatoms from the group of N, O and/or S and may itself be substituted by (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

R^3 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

R^4 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_6)-alkyl,

R^5 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxy or halogen,

R^6 and R^7 are the same or different and are each independently hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

and

R^8 is hydrogen or a hydrolyzable group which can be decomposed to the corresponding carboxylic acid,

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates and solvates of the salts thereof.

2. A compound of the general formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, in which

X is O or S,

R^1 is phenyl or 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl having up to two hetero-atoms from the group of N, O and/or S, each of which may be mono- to disubstituted, identically or differently, by substituents selected

from the group of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, methylthio, acetyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxycarbonyl, amino, mono- and di-(C_1-C_4)-alkylamino,

R^2 is phenyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, furyl or thienyl, each of which may be mono- to disubstituted, identically or differently, by substituents selected from the group of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl, methyl, hydroxyl, methoxy and trifluoromethoxy,

or

is (C_1-C_4)-alkyl or (C_1-C_4)-alkanoyl, each of which may be substituted by substituents selected from the group of di-(C_1-C_4)-alkylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, thiomorpholino and piperazino, where the heterocycles mentioned may themselves be substituted by (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

R^3 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^4 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^5 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxy, fluorine or chlorine,

R^6 and R^7 are the same or different and are each independently hydrogen or methyl,

and

R^8 is hydrogen.

3. A compound of the general formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, in which

X is O,

R^1 is phenyl which may be mono- to disubstituted, identically or differently, by substituents selected from the group of fluorine, chlorine, methyl, tert-butyl, methoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, methylthio and dimethylamino,

R^2 is thiazolyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, acetyl or a group of the formula $-CH_2NR^9R^{10}$ where

R^9 and R^{10} are the same or different and are each (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, form a pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine or N'-methylpiperazine ring,

R^3 is hydrogen,

R^4 is hydrogen or methyl,

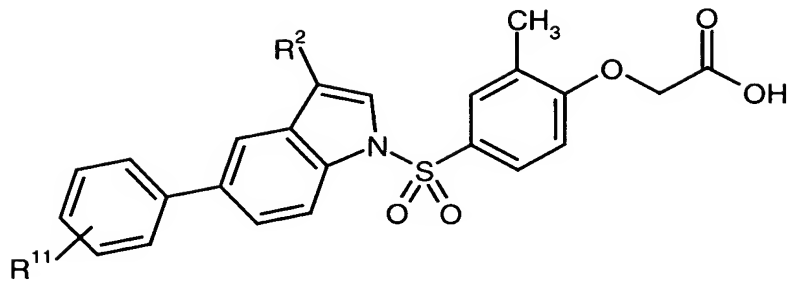
R^5 is methyl,

R^6 and R^7 are each hydrogen,

and

R^8 is hydrogen.

4. A compound of the formula (I-A)



(I-A)

in which

R^2 is thiazolyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, acetyl or a group of the formula $-CH_2NR^9R^{10}$ where

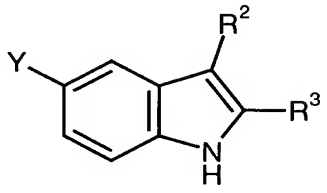
R^9 and R^{10} are the same or different and are each (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, form a pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine or N'-methylpiperazine ring,

and

R^{11} is fluorine, chlorine, methyl, tert-butyl, trifluoromethyl, methoxy or trifluoromethoxy.

5. A process for preparing the compounds of the general formula (I) and (I-A) as defined in claims 1 to 4, characterized in that

compounds of the general formula (II)

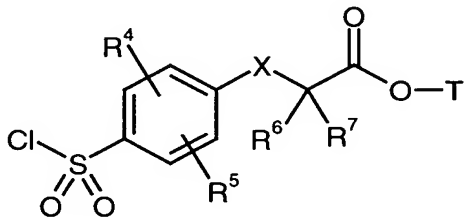


(II)

in which R^2 and R^3 are each as defined in claim 1 and

Y is chlorine or bromine,

are converted initially using a compound of the general formula (III)

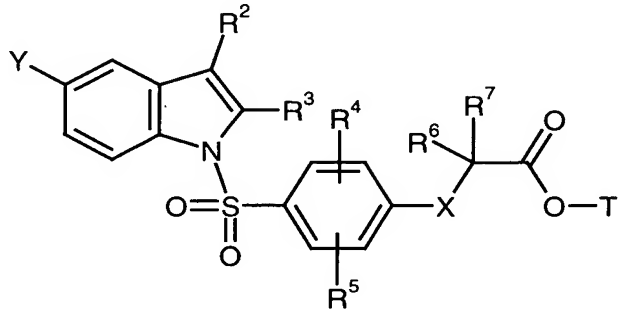


(III)

in which X, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are each as defined in claim 1 and

T is benzyl or (C_1-C_6)-alkyl,

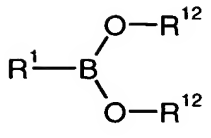
in an inert solvent in the presence of a base to compounds of the general formula (IV)



(IV)

in which T, X, Y, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are each as defined in claim 1,

then the latter are reacted in a coupling reaction with a compound of the general formula (V)

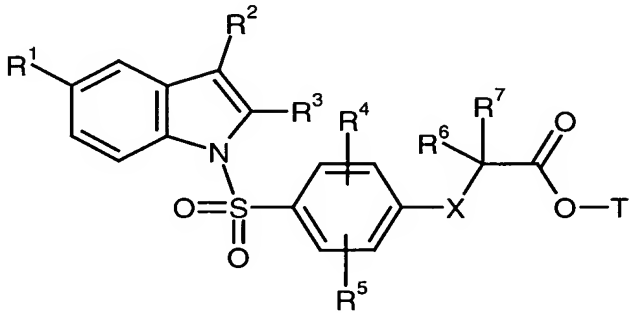


(V)

in which R^1 is as defined in claim 1 and

R^{12} is hydrogen or methyl, or both radicals together form a $-CH_2CH_2-$ or $-C(CH_3)_2-C(CH_3)_2-$ bridge,

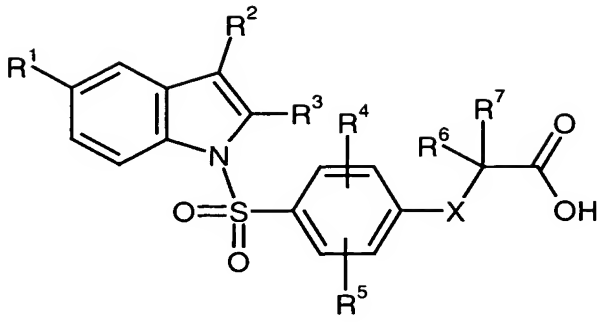
in an inert solvent in the presence of a suitable palladium catalyst and of a base to give compounds of the general formula (I-B)



(I-B)

in which T, X, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are each as defined in claim 1,

then the compounds (I-B) are reacted with acids or bases or, in the case that T is benzyl, also hydrogenolytically to give the corresponding carboxylic acids of the general formula (I-C)



(I-C)

in which X, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are each as defined in claim 1,

and the carboxylic acids (I-C) are optionally modified by known methods for esterification further to give compounds of the general formula (I).

6. A compound of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in claims 1 to 5 for the prevention and treatment of diseases.

7. A medicament comprising at least one compound of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in claim 1 and 4 respectively, and inert, nontoxic, pharmaceutically suitable carriers, excipients, solvents, vehicles, emulsifiers and/or dispersants.

8. The use of compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A) and medicaments which are defined in claims 1 to 7 for the prevention before and treatment of diseases.

9. The use of compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in claims 1 to 6 for preparing medicaments.

10. The use of compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in claims 1 to 5 for preparing medicaments for the prevention and treatment of coronary heart diseases and dyslipidemia, for the prophylaxis of myocardial infarction and for the treatment of restenosis after coronary angioplasty or stenting.

11. A method for preventing and treating diseases, characterized in that compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in claim 1 and 4 are allowed to act on living beings.